



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1859.

For the purpose of setting the Progress right upon a matter which it no doubt does not know anything about, we will inform it that the Card standing in the Wilmington Journal was not inserted by Mr. Winslow, and although he was subject to a convention of the party to call out the party a majority like it thought in '53, that it was unnecessary, yet the time having gone by for the holding of a convention, he is now the candidate of the party—not subject to a convention, not on his own hook.

We copy the above from the Fayetteville "Carolinian" of yesterday (Wednesday) morning, simply for the purpose of saying that the notice referred to was inserted in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL in accordance with Mr. Winslow's request, made through Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. Mr. Winslow has known of it ever since its insertion; knows of it now—has seen it time and again since his announcement was published by us as requested by him, and never, at any time, has he objected to it. Mr. Winslow neither set up the types, nor wrote off the card, for insertion; but all this was done in accordance with his request, and it would be folly to say that he did not insert it—still greater folly to repudiate the act now, after keeping silent for months. *It won't do.* The thing is so. It is the "Carolinian" rather than the "Progress" that speaks as though it did not know anything about the matter in hand. Does the "Carolinian" wish to convey the impression that we have published, or are capable of publishing a false and unauthorized card in Mr. Winslow's name? These sort of charges are not to be lightly made. *Does Mr. Winslow endorse the charge?*

We wish to know if all confidence between men is to be lost? If, as an act of courtesy, in accordance with a gentleman's request, though a mutual friend, we insert a notice in our issue of the 9th March, that notice is to be repudiated nearly four months after?

We find, on turning to the old files of our paper, that we inserted for Mr. Winslow the following special notice, prior to the last election.

"We are authorized to announce HON. WARREN WINSLOW, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one."

March 11th, 1857.

This is what we inserted at Mr. Winslow's request in 1857. The notice of 1859 bears date March 9th. The request for its insertion came through the same channel.

Old Palmerston is the keenest politician in England, most decidedly. Not far from the age of our venerable Secretary of State—he is still the liveliest speaker of the House of Commons, and in look and manner might pass for fifty. Cool and imperturbable—meeting home-thrusts with a light and graceful pleasantness, pouring in merciless sarcasm with an air of the most perfect good nature, "old Pam" is a phenomenon. Latterly he has grown somewhat deaf, and it is said he avails himself of his infirmity to hear things that it is convenient not to hear.

However, the old fellow brought order out of the confusion and infused efficiency into the feeblest exhibited in the Crimea, and the soldiers who had starved under Aberdeen, had food and shelter under Palmerston's Administration. Attacked on account of the Chinese war, he "went to the country," and the new Parliament showed an overwhelming majority of his supporters.

Suddenly, when he seemed strongest, he was wheeled out by the alarmed pride of the nation, on account of his having failed to maintain a proper tone in the relations of the Government with that of Louis Napoleon. The wise ones said Old Pam, was dead, and could never be brought to life again, politically speaking. But the wise ones were wrong. The old fellow is back, although he enacted quite a nice little farce after the fashion of Charles the Fifth, or, rather, of Prince Metternich, having given out to the people of the little world of Sligo and the adjacent country, that he was going to fix himself for the balance of his life at a seat of his near that wild coast of the extreme North West of Ireland.

But one thing is certain—the defeat of the Derby administration with its supposed Austrian affinities and the accession to power of Old Pam, has had the effect of raising the English funds, as giving a guarantee that England will keep out of the fight, since it had been the general belief that if England intervened at all, it would be in the interests of Austria. If she is detached from such interest, then the chances of her becoming involved are proportionately very small, and the probability of the war assuming a general character, rendered very remote.

Louis Napoleon won a more substantial victory in the English House of Commons, when a vote of want of confidence drove out the Derby administration with its Austrian proclivities, than General McMahon's charge secured for him at Magenta.

A late number of the Fayetteville Carolinian prints in parallel columns two editorials from the Wilmington Journal of different dates, the evident object being to make it appear that the position taken by this paper in 1859 is inconsistent with that which it occupied in 1853.

The little difficulty under which the Carolinian labors is that it draws a parallel where there is no parallel, and looks for inconsistency where there is no inconsistency. We have also looked over the file of the Journal for 1853, the last time Mr. Ashe ran. We find opinions expressed there as individual opinions, affecting the policy of the party, until the party had been fully allowed to speak for itself.

Even on the eve of a Congressional election in our own State, and while coming events cast their shadow before in the shape of speculations relating to the great Presidential contest of 1860, we find public attention and newspaper discussion mainly occupied with the progress and probable result of the contest now going on in Europe—a contest which may soon be brought to a termination or may not. All that is in the dark. It depends upon Louis Napoleon, and his resolves are known only to himself. Pledges or promises amount to little or nothing. He has shown wisdom so far. He has once stopped in time after having won all the influence and prestige the situations in which he has been placed were capable of affording. He may do so again. His friends say he will. This is all the guarantee we have that war may not become universal.

Prussia mobilizes six corps *de armes*—this, says the London *Herald*, "means war." The friends of the Derby Cabinet assert that already the effects of the removal of that Cabinet from power, are felt in the belief throughout Europe that the war will be general. That deprives of any check from England, Louis Napoleon will pursue his career of ambition, and that therefore Germany must arm at once.

The march of events is so rapid, that a few days may reveal strange combinations, upset previous calculations and fix new points of departure in the history of Europe.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The bank of Washington has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

The Bank of Charlotte divides 4 per cent.

Mr. McDowell.

A Fayetteville correspondent, under date of June 27th, 1859, calls our attention to the fact that the *Democratic Press* says, in its issue of the 25th instant, that "T. D. McDowell, Esq., was nominated by an opposition meeting in Columbus county to oppose Hon. Warren Winslow."

Our correspondent appears to be surprised and indignant at the idea of Mr. McDowell, or the Democrats of Columbus and Bladen, being characterized as "opposition," when the fact is that they have always stood faithfully up to Democratic principles and usage—when all who know anything about them know this, and those who do not ought to inform themselves or hold their tongues. But this is the age of assertion and of would-be dictation, when a knowledge of the facts spoken of is deemed of far less importance than a bold assumption that they are as the speakers would have them.

Our correspondent need not be surprised that presses at a distance, and not particularly well posted or remarkably cautious in their statements, should class many of the best and purest Democrats of the Cape Fear district with the opposition, since such has been the course too freely adopted by some in the district, whose mistaken zeal has led them into intolerances of freedom of action and opinion on the part of Democrats who never have been and never could be anything but Democrats—Democrats who are neither factious nor disorganized, and never will be. It is hardly worth while to be indignant. The whole matter will work its own cure.

## The Tarboro' Branch.

Some days since, we copied from the Tarboro' *Southerner*, an item stating that Edgecombe County had already made up her subscription to a sum considerably in advance of that pledged for her at the special meeting of the Stockholders in Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, held in this place last month. The building of the Branch may therefore be looked upon as a fixed fact. Mr. Bridgers informed us, when he was here last week, that the Edgecombe subscription would be pretty certain to reach \$120,000.

We also learn that some \$3,500 has been raised in each of the cities of Norfolk and Petersburg towards the stock necessary to the construction of the Branch referred to. Now, would it not be good policy in Washington to raise some subscription to the same work? The absence of all effort or recognition of the work here could hardly fail to impress the farmers of Edgecombe unfavorably, as an opposite course would have a different and more desirable effect. There is a disposition to turn the bulk of the Edgecombe Cotton in this direction, and also to receive the bulk of the large amount of fertilizers used in that county through the port of Wilmington. This disposition would be strengthened by the evidence of a friendly feeling which even a small subscription here would show—say even \$5,000. Surely this would not be very much, but it would show a feeling and would be duly appreciated. This stock would be merged in the general stock of the Company and share in all dividends, while the name of all business subscribers would be known to the Edgecombe farmers, and could only result in the creation of good feeling.

Mr. Francis E. Bonner, Junior Editor of the *Winston Sentinel*, died of Consumption at Danbury, Stokes County, on the 18th inst.

Mr. Bonner was in the 24th year of his age, and was a most worthy man, with every promise of future usefulness that irreproachable character and more than average talent could give. We had the pleasure of meeting him but once some years since, yet we have a most kindly recollection of his intelligent, cheerful and obliging manner.

He died a Christian in the truest sense of the word.

Monday next will be the 4th of July—our "National Anniversary." There will be no speaking here that we know of, although there will be doing elsewhere. The fact is that people want to get out of town on the 4th, and don't want to defer going until after the ceremonies of the day in the shape of orations have been over. There will be regatta at the Sound—an excursion to Waccamaw Lake on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and other things, too numerous to mention.

It will be seen that Geo. M. White, Esq., of Bladen County, announces himself as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. Mr. White has always been a good Democrat. He is known as a respectable and talented gentleman.

[Correspondence of the Spirit of the Times.]

Doctor Windship the Strong Man of Boston.

BOSTON, June 13, 1859.—Dr. George B. Winslow, of Roxbury, has created quite a *furore* in our city by delivering in the Musical Hall on Wednesday evening last a lecture on "Physical Culture," which he illustrated by feats of most wonderful and amazing physical strength, which he has acquired by a persistent and regular course of exercise. Dr. Windship is a young man of not more than 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighs about 140 pounds, with an exceedingly fair face and a most modest and retiring manner. He graduated at Harvard College some four years ago, since which he has studied medicine and had the advantage of considerable private practice in some of our most respectable families, as well as the practical information gained by a connection with several of our hospitals and public institutions. His lecture abounded in practical common sense and philosophical reasoning—showing unmistakably that while the *physical education* had not been neglected, but had been strengthened, vitalized and made more vigorous.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Windship illustrated the force and truth of his theory by lifting with his own hands, unaided by any straps of machinery, except such as nature had provided him, 826 pounds; when he lifted in the same way nine hundred and twenty-nine pounds! He then shouldered a barrel of flour weighing 216 pounds. Afterwards he exercised a hundred *dumb bell* in each hand with the same apparent ease that a man of common and ordinary strength would handle those weighing fifteen or twenty pounds. He then raised himself up by his little finger some four feet from the stage, and in this way continued to sustain his bodily weight three or four minutes. This was accompanied by attaching a strap to a pole, which was sustained by two men holding it on their shoulders. All this was done with apparent ease. The lecture, as well as illustrations, was received with the wildest enthusiasm of applauding spectators of over two thousand of the most intelligent men and women of our metropolis.

A Boston paper gives the following sketch of a portion of Dr. Windship's address:

"Dr. Windship gave an account of his own experience in college, commencing with his seventeenth year at college, where in two years his health was greatly improved. Gymnastics he showed, had their always from persons not properly trained trying to outdo others. Exhaustion and weariness should never be allowed to come. Lifting was a neglected branch on account of the tendency of people to injure themselves with it. Yet, to a thorough hardening of the whole body, lifting was necessary. He had commenced with five hundred pounds, and increased gradually, till on the 12th of May last he had lifted nine hundred and twenty-six pounds.

"Galen had calculated that the hips and legs could support two or three tons. There were other ways of lifting by which large amounts could be lifted. Not long since, with his hands and back together, he had lifted 1,500 pounds. There was a vast difference between lifting and sustaining. He would not advise any one to train themselves up to lift over 500 pounds with the hands, or 2,000 with the straps. He had gone beyond that to ascertain what could be done. Totten and the Belgian giant were the only persons he had ever learned to have of affording. He may do so again. His friends say he will. This is all the guarantee we have that war may not become universal.

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## Dreadful Railroad Accident—Thirty-Three Lives Lost—Fifty Injured.

CHICAGO, June 28.—An accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad last night, near South Bend, caused by the washing away of a culvert. Thirty-three persons were killed, and some fifty or sixty wounded. Others missing had not been heard from. Among the killed is the express messenger, the engineer, fireman, baggage master and road master, Mrs. E. P. Gillett, and child, of Stone Mills, N. Y., and Thomas Wisham, of Michigan city. Among the wounded is W. J. Houck, of Charleston, Va. Those on the train were mostly western people.

Further News from Mexico.

The Seizure of the Conducto by Robles—Banishment of English Subjects from the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27th.—The mails by the steamer *Orleans* furnish the following additional particulars:

The conduct of five millions, which was seized by Robles, arrived at Jalapa on the 10th, where it was detained for a week by General Robles for examination.

It started again on the 16th, under Robles' permit, but when near the National Bridge, Robles overtook the conducta and ordered its return to Jalapa by the order of Miramón. Those in charge of the conducta refused to comply with the demand, when Robles ordered it to be shipped aboard a British war vessel, which was then off Jalapa. The British commander refused to receive it, notwithstanding the orders of the French and British ministers. The conducta remains at Reconquista under Robles' orders.

Miramón had collected half a million of dollars in duties on the conducta.

Gen. Degollado was at Vera Cruz.

All the British subjects had been banished from the capital, their minister, Mr. Otway, acquiescing in the order.

Another Revolution in Sonora.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The California overland mail, which left San Francisco on the 3d inst., arrived here.

The Arizona correspondent of the Republican says that another revolution has broken out in Sonora. The Apaches Indians have taken the field in favor of Gondava, the capital of the same name. It would seem that nearly all upper and central Italy goes for the King of Sardinia.—JOURNAL.

LIVERPOOL, June 15th, 1859.

COTTON.—The sales of the last three days were 19,000 bales, of which exporters took 3,500, closing slow of sale but prices unaltered.

Flour is very dull, and declined 2s. a 3s.

Wheat declined 3s. a 4s. per cent.

Corn very dull, and all qualities have slightly declined.

Provisions dull but steady—market generally unchanged.

Rosin dull at 4s. for Common.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 42s.

Rice quiet.

Consols for money closed at 93½ a 93½.

Three Days Later.—Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 29th, 1859.

The steamer Arabia arrived here yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 18th instant.

The war news is unimportant. The Austrians re-treating behind the river Oglio, and the allies advancing, and concentrating for a decisive attack. A battle was anticipated within a week.

A naval demonstration on the Adriatic expected.

Lord Palmerston had formed a strong cabinet, including Russell, Gladstone, Elgin, Cobden, Gibson and Granville.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 18th, 1859.

COTTON—Sales for the week 65,000 bales, closing firm with an advance of ½d. on fair and middling qualities. Inferior more saleable, but nominally unchanged.

Fair Orleans, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Uplands, 6½d. Stock at Liverpool 636,000 bales, of which 557,000 was American.

Breadstuffs dull at Tuesday's rates.

Corn—All qualities slightly declined.

Provisions have a slightly declining tendency.

Consols for account closed at 92½ a 92½, ex-dividend.

Additional by the Arabia.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Received 12:30 P. M.

General Gyulai has been superseded by Gen. Solik.

Additional Austrian forces are moving towards Italy.

The mobilization of the Prussian army and the hostile attitude of Germany cause the allies (French and Sardinians) great uneasiness.

The allies were concentrating for a grand attack.

Napoleon asks for one hundred thousand men to besiege the Austrian fortresses.

Latent Foreign Markets.

FLOUR 10s. 6d. a 13s. 6d. Wheat 10s. a 12s. Corn, White 8s. a 8s. 6d. Beef declined 3s. a 5s. on inferior qualities.

Pork declined 2s 6d. Bacon declined 1s 2s. Rosin steady at 4s 1d. Spirits turpentine steady at 41s 6d a 42s. Rice quiet.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 30th, 1859.

The English Cabinet has been officially announced.</p



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1859.

## English Reform.

It is a little strange that the great measures of reform which are now strenuously insisted upon in England, were agitated for very many years since in the less advanced kingdom of Ireland. The extension of the franchise—the proportioning of representation to population—the vote by ballot—the removal of exclusive tests founded on difference of religious faith or others matters not justly cognizable by the civil authority.

The people in England have grown sick of routine and red-tape. They feel that as things stand, the name and forms of constitutional government do not include all the substance that such name and forms imply. They see how, under the existing system, the greater and the lesser offices and emoluments, perquisites and privileges of the State are all divided among the adherents of particular great families; and that, in the periodical vibrations of parliamentary leadership, the first position pertains sometimes to one member of this high guild, sometimes to another, but always to a member of some of the great houses. It may be a Russell or the ducal house of Bedford. A Temple with the Irish Viscount of Palmerston, a Stanly under the name of Earl Derby, or some other, of that sort, whig or tory make little difference. These people stand by their order, and between the haughty whig and tory nobles there is always more sympathy than between either and the people, and the English people, much as they are addicted to worshipping live lords, have got sense enough to see this and to feel it, especially when their pockets are made to do.

The miserable results of aristocratic incompetence and ministerial favouritism in the Crimea, opened the eyes of England to the necessity of infusing some fresh blood into the governmental system of the nation, and thus the agitation for legislative reform which had rested during the clash of arms, recommenced with fresh vigor, until now the friends of the largest extension of suffrage and the greatest equalization of representation number some 240 members of the House of Commons, not quite half, but more than one-third of that body.

The fact is, that the county and minor borough representatives in Parliament have formed, and still form, to a great extent, quite an aristocratic element as the House of Lords itself. They are, in many instances, the sons of peers, the brothers of peers, or some relatives or connections of peers, or they owe their seats to the influence of some members of the peerage. Or they belong to old and wealthy county families—to that untutored gentry who hold themselves higher than any new-made lord. It is only the great cities—the large manufacturing and commercial towns that send members exempt from these influences. It is doubtful, however, whether other influences, equally potent, are not brought to bear equally to the subversion of all real freedom of choice among the nominal electors.

The league of cotton lords, proprietors of mills—controllers of banks, arbiters of trade, may be made quite as oppressive as that of a landed aristocracy. The power of accumulated capital or accumulated wealth, is just as irresistible, and just as apt to be abused by one set of men as by another; hence arises the difficulty of adjusting any scale or mode of representation that will in reality represent the true wishes of the people of England, or even that portion of them admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise.

However, as we said at first, the reform party, represented by Bright, Cobden and others in England, and by several men of talent in Ireland, claim such an extension of the right of suffrage as shall approximate it to that existing in the United States, with such modification in the apportionment of representatives as shall place that upon a systematic basis with regard to population, and, perhaps, taxation, while they insist upon the vote by ballot as indispensable to any really free exercise of the right of voting.

As things stand, the real power that has forced things to their present position towards reform is that of the monied, manufacturing and commercial classes, who oppose high tory administration upon financial grounds wholly—the rights of the people are very secondary—the thing now is business capital against hereditary landed investment.

## A Thousand a Day.

Since the actual commencement of hostilities in Italy the number of killed on both sides has been fully a thousand a day. Already an army of thirty-seven thousand men has taken up its last bivouac on the plains of Italy, never more to leave it until the last trumpet shall sound. That silent and ghastly army of mangled corpses is each day recruited by a thousand brave men, picked men, the leaders in every charge, the foremost in every battle. Theirs indeed are "funeral marches to the grave," whether they come from gay and helpless Paris, from the wild and primitive regions of Britain, from the soft shores of the Mediterranean, from the wide plains of Hungary, the passes of the Tyrol and Savoy, or the sunny slopes of the Appenines. And still they march, and the hopes of the husbandman are ruined, and the fruits of industry and the monuments of art are crumbled to dust by the rushing cannon ball, and the humble peasant is driven from his home, and his family scattered, perhaps dismembered; and this is glory and regeneration. The millenium is a good way off yet, be sure of that.

## Trotting.

On Saturday last, the advertised race between Mr. Grant's horse "Buck" and Mr. Currie's horse "Tom Booker," mile heats, best two in three, came off over the Currie course, about a mile from town. The stakes were \$500 a side—the trotting done in sulkies. Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, the attendance was not large, nor, on account of the very heavy rains which had fallen, was the course in a state to admit of the first time being made.

The first heat was ruled out by the judges. The next two heats were taken by "Buck," although vigorously contested by "Tom." It would appear that some accident occurred to Tom's traces, whereby during a part of the time they came loose. Whether this affected his chances of success we cannot say. We heard that the time was 2m. 45s., 2m. 45s. and 2m. 47s.

## The Wilson Ledger.

Joseph H. Foy, Esq., has become associated with Mr. Trumbo in the editorial conduct of the above paper, and makes his bow to the readers of the Ledger in a hand-some "salutatory" published in this week's paper.

Mr. Foy brings to the discharge of the duties upon which he has entered, talent, perseverance and sound

Democratic principles, and we can entertain no doubt of the high success of the Ledger under the joint management of very deserving proprietors. We at least bespeak for it a most prosperous career. It is the intention of Messrs. Trumbo and Foy to put the Ledger in new type, to enlarge and otherwise improve it.

## The Wadesboro' "Argus"

puts up the name of S. H. Walkup, of Union, as the Opposition candidate for Congress in the 7th District, against Hon. Burton Craigie. Mr. Walkup must have more ambition for notoriety and less paying private business than Mr. Ashe, who declined the nomination tendered to him by the Opposition Convention which met at Charlotte.

## HARPER FOR JULY.

—From Mr. Kelley, Market st., we have Harper for July—a good number. The leading illustrated articles are "seasonable"—the first being devoted to the Saguenay River, Canada East, and its cool romantic scenery and the 3d being taken up with the biography, private life and social habits of the "Flea"—that great and ubiquitous enemy of dogs, and not unfriendly of men.

## The comic illustration at the end entitled "Mr. Botie and his Friends," is really comic and not without a moral—it certainly has an idea.

## The Eclectic Magazine for July is on hand. It

is illustrated by a superb portrait of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia. It is one of Sartain's unapproachable efforts.

## The table of contents is rich, giving promise of interest, instruction and amusement.

## W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. New York, No. 5 Beekman street. Price \$5 a year.

New Post OFFICES.—Two new post offices have recently been established in this State. One in Bladen county, called French Creek Church; the other in Franklin county, named Cedar Rock.

## The Defeat of the British Ministry.

The Derby administration, never having had a majority in the House of Commons, being in fact a temporary arrangement, retaining power by sufferance, or by the want of union on the part of those opposed to it, having at no time a definite policy, was at any moment liable to be turned out. It might be regarded rather as a *locum tenens*—a government *ad interim*—than an actual power. Some months since it received a positive check, having been defeated on a test motion arising out of the proposed scheme of Parliamentary reform brought forward by Genl. D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer and ministerial leader of the House of Commons.

Two courses were open for the administration—to resign or to appeal to the constituencies by a dissolution sign or to appeal to the constituencies by a dissolution of the sitting Parliament, and the election of a new one. The latter course was chosen; Parliament was dissolved and the election was held—there appeared to be a gain of some twenty-five members of the House in favor of the ministry, which still left its reliable supporters considerably less than a majority of the House. The opposition, however, was composed of not very harmonious elements, embracing the Peelites, who might be called the liberal conservatives—the Whigs, represented measurably by statesmen of the Lord John Russell and Palmerston school, and the advanced liberals, of whom Mr. Bright, Mr. Roebuck and others of what is known as the "Manchester school," are looked upon as leading exponents.

Before the meeting of the New Parliament, a circular was issued calling for a meeting of all the elements of opposition, to be held at Willis' Rooms, Piccadilly. This circular, or call, was signed by prominent members of each of the three great divisions of the opposition, the centre being composed of the Whigs proper—the Peelites as they are sometimes called, the Radicals, forming the left wing. At the meeting or council, held in pursuance of this call, two hundred and seventy-four persons attended, among them the most distinguished members of the several branches of the opposition, such as Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Sidney Herbert, Mr. Bright, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Roebuck and others.

Lord Palmerston opened with a speech criticizing severely the conduct of the tory ministry with respect to the Italian war—its inefficiency and want of influence in the councils of Europe, contending that a cabinet that had lost all weight was not fit any longer to be intrusted with the management of foreign relations. He went for attacking the Derby administration directly through a vote of "want of confidence." Lord John Russell concurred with Palmerston. Mr. Bright hoped the whigs would adopt a more comprehensive system with regard to reform, than that they had followed since 1832. If so, he would be with them. If retaining the present ministry would be most likely to secure peace, he would go for keeping them in office. Palmerston explained that in his opinion nothing was so conducive to the interests of Europe and the preservation of peace as the maintenance of a strict alliance between England and France. Finally it was agreed to go for the "want of confidence" vote, Mr. Roebuck being the only dissentient.

The result of these preliminary consultations was some desultory skirmishing in the House. During the debate on the usual address to the Queen, in reply to the Queen's speech, Lord Palmerston reiterated his ideas of foreign policy, and a debate ensued in which D'Israeli and others took part.

The address to the throne was subsequently passed with the "want of confidence" in ministers, tacked to it as an amendment, by a vote of 323 to 310. This is not a heavy majority, but we suppose it is decisive after the appeal to the people. Taken in connection with Palmerston's avowals in favor of a strict maintenance of the close alliance between England and France, it must be regarded as an expression in favor of Louis Napoleon, in view, especially, of the intimate relations between the Emperor and Palmerston, who is almost certain to be the leading spirit of any new administration that may be formed.

There is one thing, however, to be remarked about English foreign policy, and that is, that no incoming administration ever suddenly changes the policy of that which preceded it; and further, that Lord Palmerston lost power last, when he seemed strongest, simply because his course had the appearance of truckling to the dictation of the French Emperor. This lesson Viscount Palmerston will not soon forget.

When the Persia left, nothing definite was known of the future arrangements likely to be made—when the ministry would resign, or how a succeeding administration would be constituted.

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